

K KEARSLEY'S 724
TABLE OF TRADES,

For the Assistance of PARENTS and GUARDIANS, and for the Benefit of those

Y O U N G M E N,

Who wish to prosper in the World, and become respectable Members of Society.

Shewing at one View what a MASTER requires on taking an APPRENTICE, what a JOURNEYMAN can earn, and what Sum is required to set up as MASTER in any particular TRADE or CALLING.

With some INTERESTING ADVICE.

To learn and labour truly to get mine own living.

CHURCH CATECHISM.

L O N D O N,

Printed for GEORGE KEARSLEY, at JOHNSON'S-HEAD, No. 46, in FLEET-STREET. MDCCCLXXXVI.

[Price ONE SHILLING.]

Entered at Stationers-Hall.



MUSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

pla
ma
cho

M

the

rin
of

To the P U B L I C.

THE Editor has had this publication in contemplation for some time, from a knowledge of its utility to people of various descriptions, viz. Parents, Guardians, Trustees, and others who have youth placed under their care ; likewise young people who are desirous of learning a profession by which they may obtain a livelihood, and whose friends will not interfere, but leave them entirely to their own choice. Persons in these and many other situations will find it their interest to consult it with attention.

For the general idea he is indebted to a work published under the title of, "*A Treatise on Trade, by Mr. Collyer.*"

That gentleman's production was a three shilling volume ; this, by placing the different professions in the present form, contains all that is necessary in a smaller compass, and at one-third of the price.

In these TABLES there are many heads not completely filled up, viz. *Brick Maker, Hat Maker, Mariner, News Hawker, &c. &c.* These are professions, with which fees are seldom given. In the profession of a *Banker* there is also a blank, because the sum depends upon the nature of the agreement ; where
a part-

a partnership is to follow a few years service as a clerk, the sum may be from 500 to 1000 or even 20,000 pounds. There are other professions, particularly *Merchants* and *Wholesale Dealers*, in the same situation.

Where there are blanks left under other heads, such as *Weekly Pay* or *Yearly Wages*; or the amount necessary to set up with, there can be no sum ascertained. These instances, however, are but few, and in such cases enquirers are recommended to apply to people of reputation in the different callings they want to gain information of.

The useful advice which is given at the latter end to parents and apprentices, are in part the sentiments of Lock and Fordyce upon these subjects; the Editor flatters himself that few will withhold their approbation of such excellent authority.

Fleet-Street,
July 26, 1786.

G. K.

TRADES

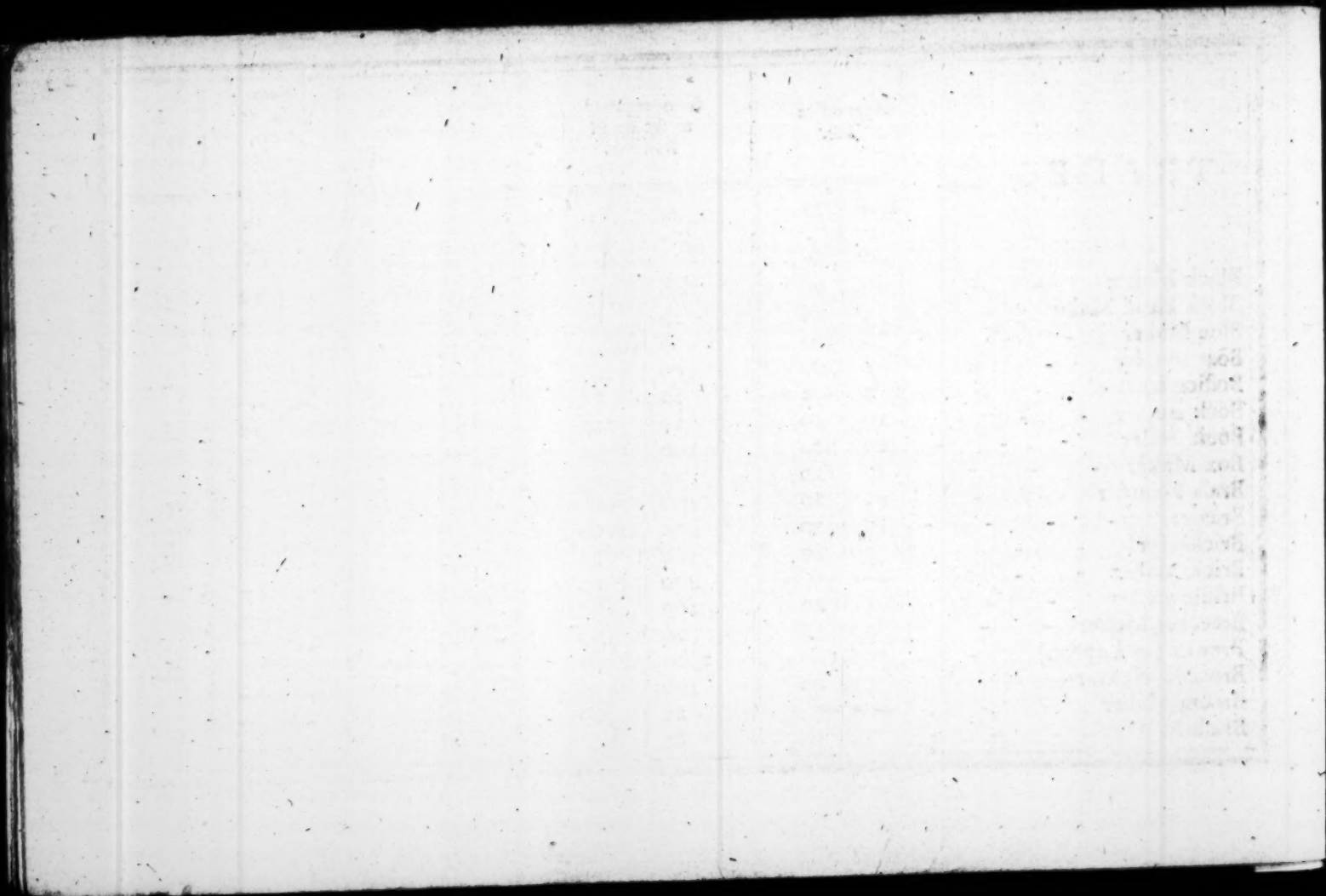
TRADES, &c.

	Apprentice Fee.		Sum required to set up in Business.		What the Journeyman receives per Week, without Board.				Sum given per Year, with Board.		L signifies Laborious
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	£.	
ANCHOR SMITH - -	10	15	500	2000	1	1	1	6	18	27	L.
Anvil and Hammer Smith - -	5	20	100	1000	—	12	—	18	16	20	L.
Appraiser - - - -	20	60	150	600	—	—	—	—	14	25	
Architect - - - -	50	500	100	5000	—	—	—	—	20	100	
Armourer - - - -	10	20	100	500	—	15	1	—	16	20	L.
Attorney - - - -	50	500	20	1000	—	14	2	2	20	80	
Apothecary - - - -	100	200	100	150	—	—	—	—	20	30	
Backmaker - - - -	5	20	150	300	—	12	—	18	—	—	
Baker - - - -	5	20	100	150	—	6	—	10	—	—	L.
Banker - - - -	—	—	10000	100000	—	—	—	—	40	600	
Barber and Hair-dresser - -	5	10	10	50	—	15	—	18	18	25	
Basket Maker - - - -	5	10	50	100	—	10	—	15	5	10	
Bedstead Maker - - - -	5	20	50	150	—	12	—	18	—	—	L.
Bellows Maker - - - -	5	10	30	100	—	10	—	12	5	10	
Bell Founder - - - -	5	25	100	500	—	12	1	—	—	—	L.
Bird-cage Maker - - - -	5	10	5	500	—	10	—	15	5	10	
Black Smith - - - -	5	20	50	300	—	12	1	4	18	20	L.
Blackwell Hall Factor - -	100	400	1000	5000	—	—	—	—	20	50	

TABLES

TRADES, &c.

	Apprentice Fee.		Sum required to set up in Business.		What the Journeyman receives per Week, without Board.				Sum given per Year, with Board.		L signifies Laborious
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	£.	
Block Maker - - -	10	20	50	300	—	15	—	18	7	12	L.
Block Head Maker - - -	5	10	20	50	—	8	—	16	—	—	
Blue Maker - - - -	10	300	500	10000	—	12	1	1	—	—	
Boat Builder - - - -	5	20	100	1000	—	12	—	15	5	10	L.
Bodice Maker - - - -	2	5	10	60	—	5	—	7	—	—	
Book Binder - - - -	10	20	20	100	—	12	—	18	8	12	L.
Book Seller - - - -	20	200	100	5000	—	—	—	—	20	50	
Box Maker - - - -	10	20	30	60	—	16	1	5	—	—	
Brass Founder - - - -	15	20	100	2000	—	18	1	10	18	30	L.
Brazier - - - -	10	20	100	1000	—	15	1	1	15	25	L.
Bricklayer - - - -	5	20	100	600	—	14	1	1	—	—	L.
Brick Maker - - - -	—	—	400	5000	—	18	2	10	—	—	L.
Bridle Cutter - - - -	5	20	100	300	—	12	—	18	—	—	
Breeches Maker - - - -	3	8	20	100	—	12	—	18	—	—	
Brewer (in London) - -	50	500	2000	20000	—	10	1	—	40	200	L.
Brocade Weaver - - - -	5	20	100	200	—	15	—	18	—	—	
Broom Maker - - - -	—	—	20	500	—	8	—	16	—	—	
Brush Maker - - - -	2	10	50	200	—	12	—	18	—	—	



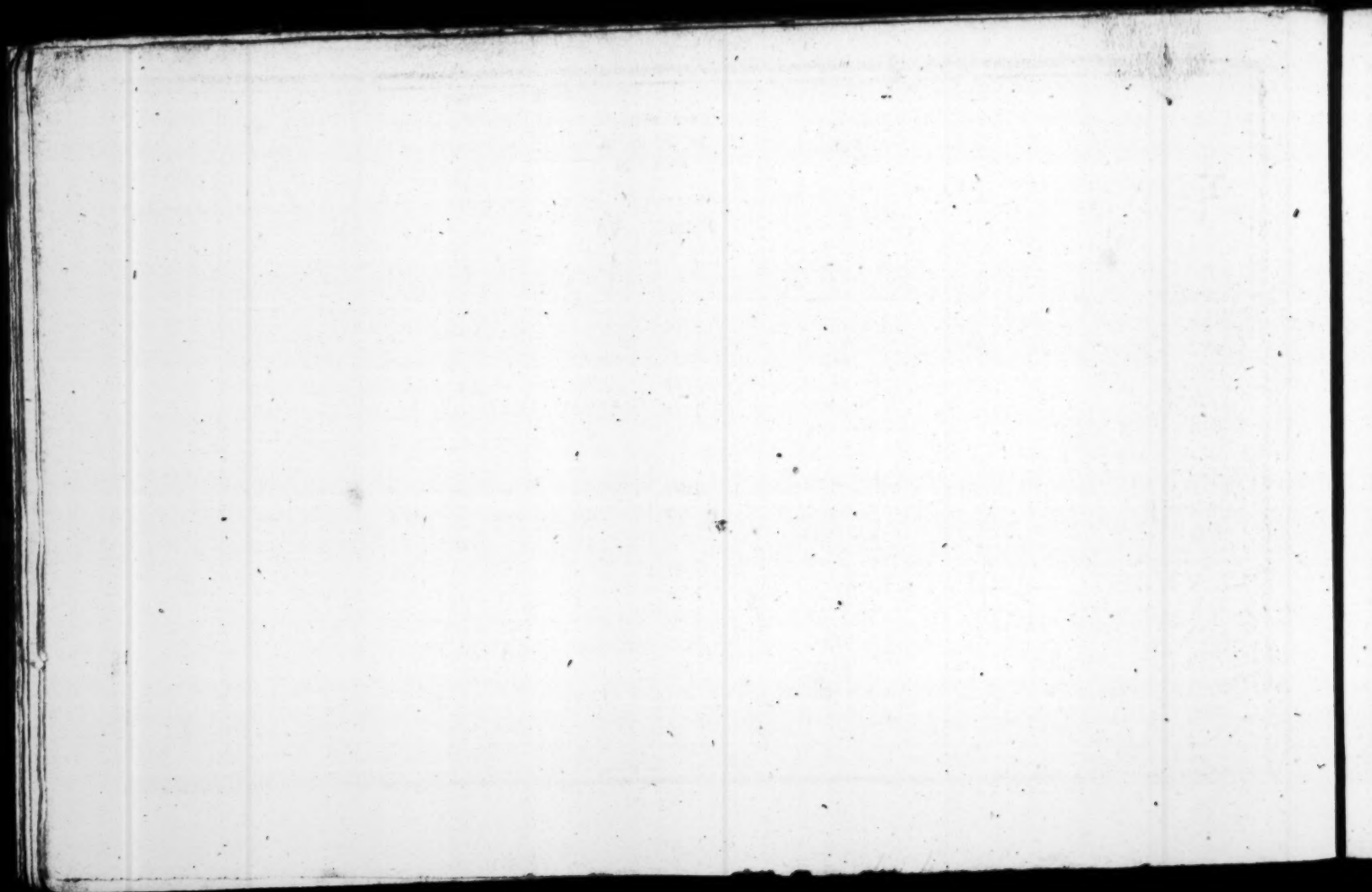
TRADES, &c.

	Apprentice Fee.		Sum required to set up in Business.		What the Journeyman receives per Week, without Board.				Sum given per Year, with Board.		L signifies Laborious.
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	£.	
Buckle Chafe Maker - - -	5	10	20	50	—	15	—	18	10	15	
Buckle Maker - - -	5	10	20	100	—	15	1	—	12	18	
Buckram Maker - - -	5	10	100	2000	—	10	—	15	—	—	
Burnisher - - -	5	10	10	30	—	10	—	16	—	—	L.
Butcher - - -	5	30	30	100	—	8	—	15	—	—	L.
Button Mould Maker - - -	5	10	10	100	—	9	1	11	8	20	
Button Seller - - -	20	50	250	1500	—	8	—	18	—	—	
Cabinet Maker - - -	10	100	100	3000	—	15	1	1	20	25	L.
Calendar - - -	3	10	50	100	—	6	—	12	—	—	
Callico Printer - - -	20	300	300	3000	1	—	1	10	20	35	
Cap Maker - - -	10	30	40	150	—	14	1	—	15	20	
Card Maker (for play) - -	10	15	100	300	—	12	—	15	15	20	
Carman - - -	5	10	50	200	—	12	—	16	15	20	L.
Carpenter - - -	10	50	30	5000	—	15	—	18	20	30	L.
Carpet Weaver - - -	10	20	200	2000	—	15	1	1	20	25	L.
Cat Gut Spinner - - -	2	5	30	80	—	5	—	10	—	—	
Chair Carver - - -	10	20	50	150	—	14	1	4	—	—	
Chair Maker - - -	10	15	50	500	—	12	—	18	15	20	L.



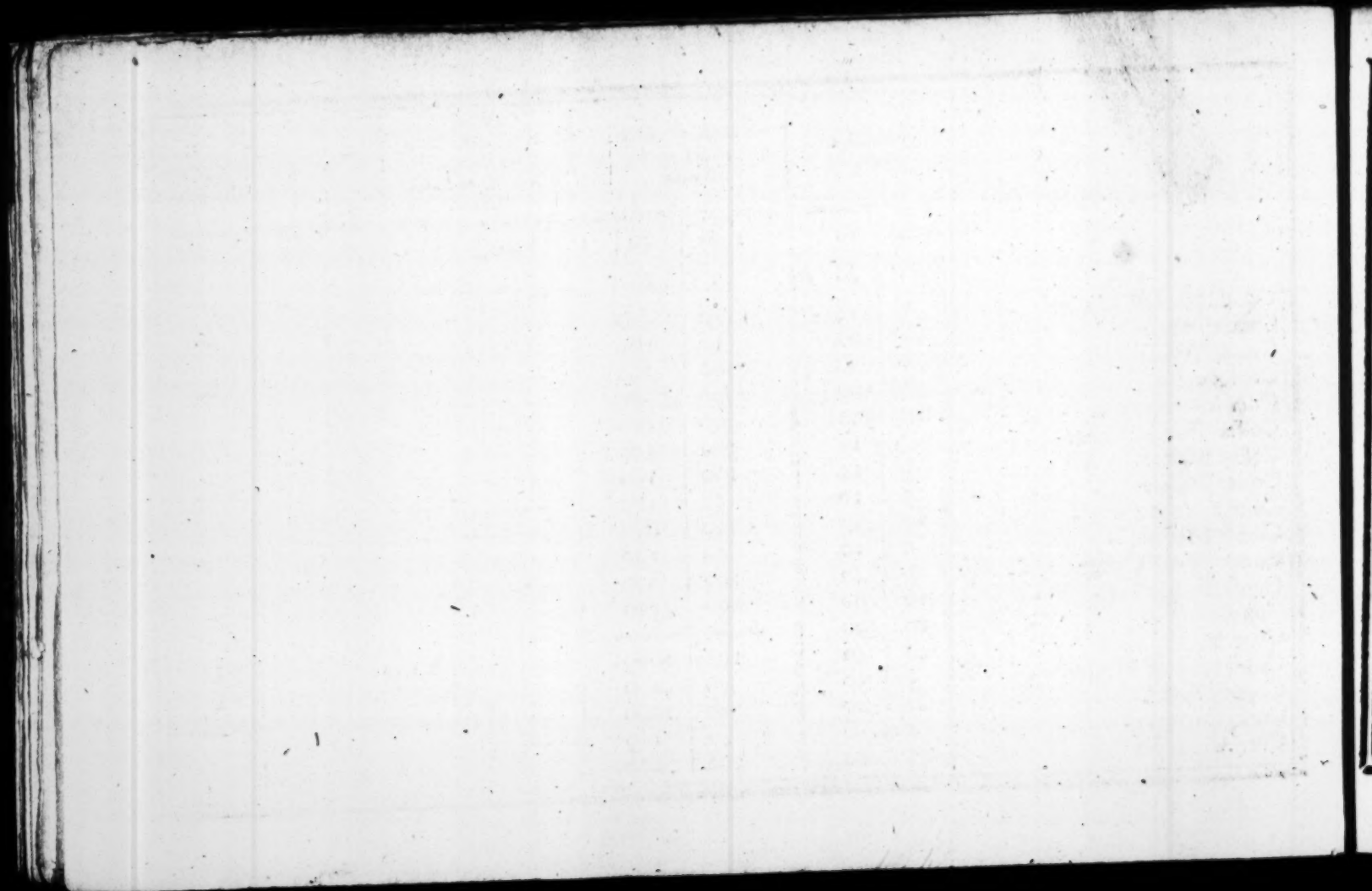
TRADES, &c.

	Apprentice Fee.		Sum required to set up in Business.		What the Journeyman receives per Week, without Board.				Sum given per Year, with Board.		L signifies Laborious
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	£.	
Chandler's Shop - - -	—	—	5	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chaser - - - - -	10	20	100	300	1	—	1	1	18	25	
Cheese Factor - - -	10	50	200	1000	—	—	—	—	20	30	
Cheesemonger - - -	5	100	100	500	—	12	—	18	20	30	
Chemist - - - - -	20	200	100	3000	—	15	1	4	30	36	
Child's Coat Maker - -	10	15	50	150	—	5	—	8	—	—	
Chimney Sweeper - -	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	L.
China Man - - - -	40	200	100	5000	—	—	—	—	30	36	
Chocolate Maker - -	5	15	50	200	—	8	—	14	—	—	
Clasp Maker - - - -	2	10	20	40	—	10	—	15	10	14	
Clay Figure Maker - -	10	30	100	300	—	14	1	1	—	—	L.
Clock Maker - - - -	10	50	100	1000	1	—	1	5	25	30	
Cloth Worker - - - -	15	30	300	6000	—	12	—	15	14	20	
Coach Maker - - - -	15	100	300	10000	1	4	2	—	36	50	L.
Coach Buckle Maker -	3	5	10	20	—	16	—	18	—	—	
Coach Carver - - - -	10	20	50	150	1	1	1	10	—	—	
Coach Currier - - -	10	60	200	6000	—	15	1	1	20	30	L.
Coach Founder - - -	10	30	60	150	—	13	—	18	—	—	



TRADES, &c.

	Apprentice Fee.		Sum required to set up in Business.		What the Journeyman receives per Week, without Board.				Sum given per Year, with Board.		L signifies Laborious
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	£.	
Coach Harness Maker - - -	5	14	100	500	—	15	1	1	20	30	L.
Coach Painter - - -	10	60	15	100	—	18	1	4	30	40	
Coach Wheeler - - -	5	20	100	200	—	15	1	1	20	30	L.
Coal Factor - - -	80	200	2000	40000	—	—	—	—	40	100	
Coal Merchant - - -	80	300	300	500	—	—	—	—	30	80	
Coffee House Keeper - - -	5	10	100	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coffin Maker - - -	5	15	100	150	—	10	—	18	—	—	L.
Collar Maker - - -	5	10	50	100	—	10	—	12	10	18	
Colour Maker - - -	10	30	100	600	—	—	—	—	20	25	
Comb Maker - - -	2	10	50	100	—	12	—	16	10	20	
Coney Wool Cutter - - -	20	40	100	400	—	16	—	18	—	—	
Confectioner - - -	20	60	100	500	—	15	1	5	18	20	
Conveyancer - - -	50	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cooper - - -	10	40	100	1000	—	18	1	1	20	25	L.
Copper Plate Printer - - -	5	30	50	200	—	12	—	18	15	20	L.
Copper Smith - - -	10	20	100	1000	—	12	1	—	—	—	L.
Cork Cutter - - -	2	10	40	100	—	8	—	12	10	15	
Corn Chandler - - -	10	20	200	600	—	—	—	—	10	20	

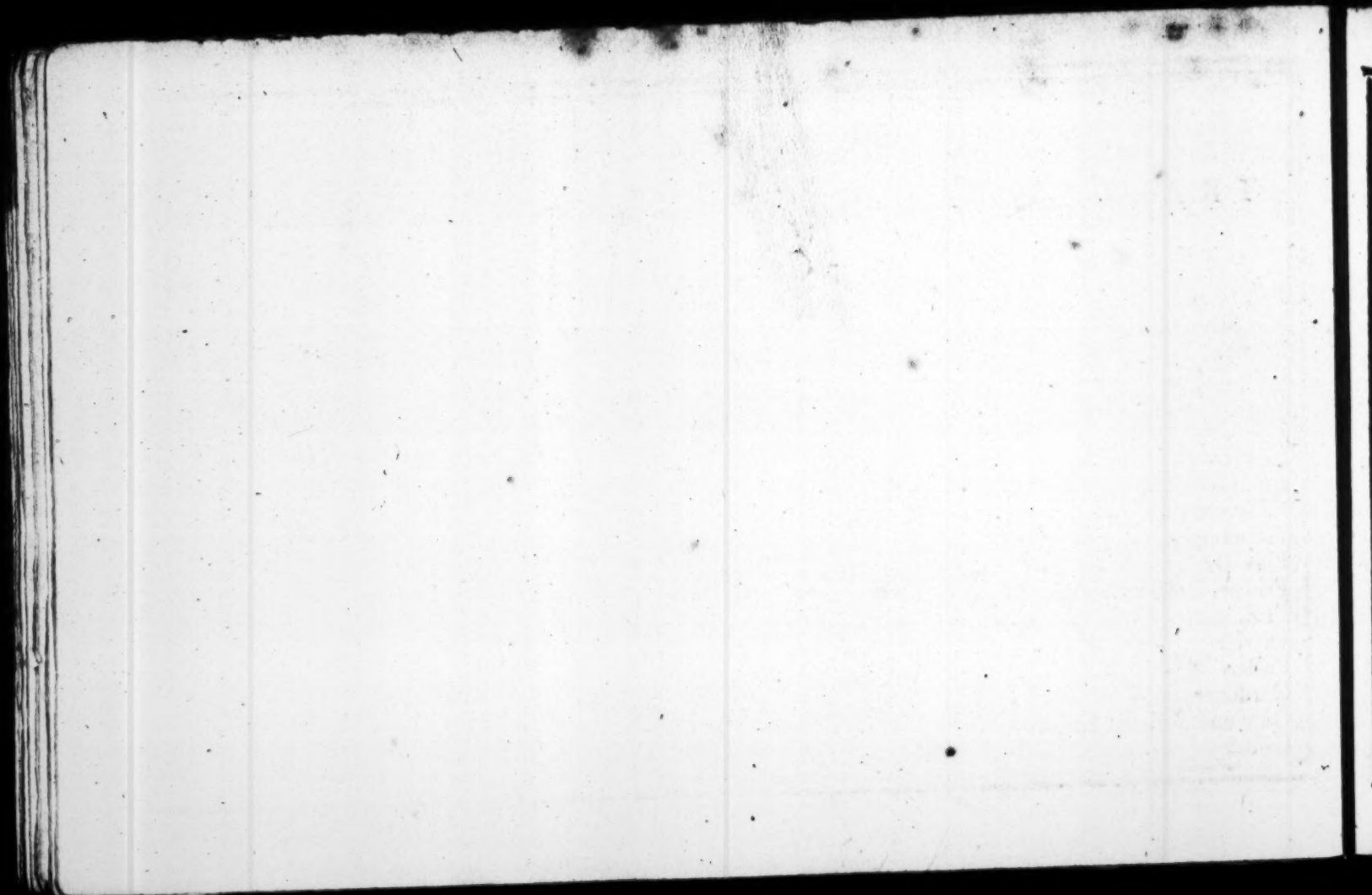


TRADES, &c.

	Apprentice Fee.		Sum required to set up in Business.		What the Journeyman receives per Week, without Board.				Sum given per Year, with Board.		L signifies Laborious
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	£.	
Corn Factor - - - -	30	100	500	1000	—	—	—	—	20	40	L.
Currier - - - - -	10	60	400	3000	—	15	—	18	15	25	
Cutler - - - - -	5	20	200	300	—	12	—	18	15	20	
Designer - - - - -	5	20	5	20	3	3	10	10	—	—	
Dial Plate Enameller - -	10	20	40	150	1	12	4	4	—	—	
Diamond Cutter - - -	10	40	100	1000	—	15	1	1	20	30	L.
Distiller - - - - -	20	400	500	10000	—	—	—	—	20	100	
Drapery Painter - - -	10	60	30	100	1	1	7	7	40	250	
Druggist - - - - -	20	200	100	10000	—	—	—	—	20	35	
Dry Salter - - - - -	50	300	1000	5000	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dyer - - - - -	10	60	100	1500	—	18	1	1	25	30	L.
Earthen Ware Shop - -	5	20	80	300	—	—	—	—	8	14	
Enameller - - - - -	10	40	50	500	1	10	2	2	25	70	
Engine Maker - - - -	10	30	100	2000	—	15	1	1	20	25	
Engraver - - - - -	10	80	5	1000	—	16	4	4	25	150	
Exchange Broker - - -	100	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	L.
Fan Painter - - - - -	3	10	5	10	—	14	1	4	—	—	
Fan Shop - - - - -	5	15	50	200	—	12	—	15	—	—	

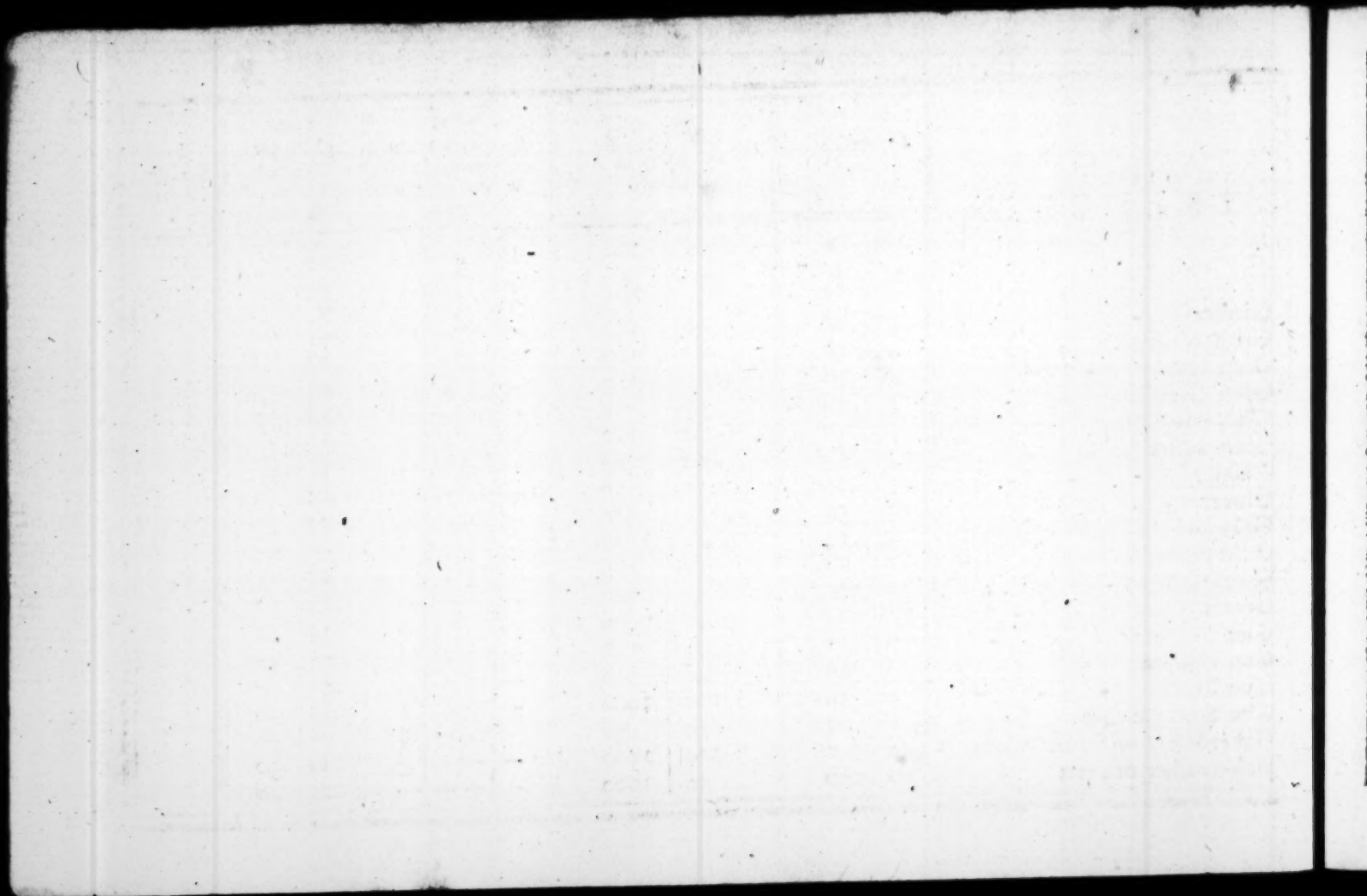
TRADES, &c.

	Apprentice Fee.		Sum required to set up in Business.		What the Journeyman receives per Week, without Board.		Sum given per Year, with Board.		L signifies Laborious
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£. s.	£. s.	£.	£.	
Fan Stick Carver - - -	8	12	30	60	1	2	—	—	L.
Fan Stick Maker - - -	3	6	20	50	— 14	1 1	—	—	
Farrier - - - - -	—	6	100	400	— 12	— 18	—	—	
Feltmonger - - - -	5	30	100	1000	— 8	— 16	10	15	
Flatter - - - - -	5	10	30	60	— 10	— 16	—	—	
File Cutter - - - -	5	10	50	100	— 12	— 15	—	—	
Fine Drawer - - - -	5	20	20	500	— 7	1 1	25	30	
Fish Hook Maker - -	5	10	50	100	— 12	— 15	—	—	
Fisherman - - - - -	2	10	50	100	— 18	1 1	—	—	
Fishmonger - - - -	10	100	50	1000	—	—	18	30	
Flax Dresser - - - -	5	10	50	100	— 9	— 15	10	18	L.
Fringe, Frog and Tassel Maker	5	10	20	100	— 8	— 16	—	—	
Fruiterer - - - - -	5	10	20	100	—	—	8	20	
Furrier - - - - -	10	20	200	600	— 15	1 4	—	—	
Fuller - - - - -	5	10	50	300	— 12	— 16	—	—	
Gardener - - - - -	5	10	100	300	— 12	— 15	10	20	
Gate and Palisade Smith -	5	15	400	2000	— 14	1 4	—	—	
Gilder - - - - -	5	20	50	100	— 15	1 1	15	25	



TRADES, &c.

TRADES, &c.	Apprentice Fee.		Sum required to set up in Business.		What the Journeyman receives per Week, without Board.			Sum given per Year, with Board.		L. signifies Laborious	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To			
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s.	£.	s.			
Girdler - - - -	5	10	30	100	—	9	—	18	—	L.	
Girth Weaver - - -	5	10	50	100	—	10	—	14	14		18
Glass House - - -	3	10	1000	10000	—	18	1	10	25		40
Glass Grinder - - -	5	10	50	100	—	15	—	18	18		25
Glass and Picture Frame Carver	5	10	20	100	—	18	1	1	—		—
Glass Seller - - - -	15	25	200	600	—	—	—	—	15	30	L.
Glazier - - - -	10	20	50	500	—	12	—	15	12	20	
Glover - - - -	10	50	50	1000	—	14	—	18	20	30	
Gold and Silver Wire Drawer	5	10	80	150	—	14	1	—	—	—	
Gold Beater - - - -	10	20	50	100	—	15	1	1	15	25	
Goldsmith - - - -	50	300	600	10000	—	—	—	—	20	50	L.
Grocer - - - -	20	200	100	5000	—	—	—	—	15	40	
Gun Engraver - - -	10	20	40	100	—	16	1	10	—	—	
Gun Inlayer - - - -	10	20	40	150	—	14	1	4	—	—	
Gun Maker - - - -	5	20	100	1000	—	15	1	1	20	30	
Gun Stock Maker - -	5	15	10	30	—	12	—	18	—	—	L.
Haberdasher of Small Wares	40	300	300	1500	—	—	—	—	14	30	
Haberdasher of Hats -	50	100	50	1000	—	—	—	—	20	40	



TRADES, &c.

	Apprentice Fee.		Sum required to set up in Business.		What the Journeyman receives per Week, without Board.				Sum given per Year, with Board.		L signifies Laborious
	From £.	To £.	From £.	To £.	From £.	s.	To £.	s.	From £.	To £.	
Hair Cutter - - -	2	5	10	50	—	8	—	16	—	—	L.
Hair Merchant - - -	10	20	100	1000	—	—	—	—	20	30	
Hardware Man - - -	20	200	200	6000	—	—	—	—	20	40	
Hartshorn Rasper - - -	10	20	100	300	—	12	—	16	12	20	
Hatband Maker - - -	40	300	500	2000	—	—	—	—	20	40	
Hat Maker - - -	—	—	300	6000	—	16	1	7	—	—	
Holster Maker - - -	5	10	100	300	—	15	—	18	15	20	
Hoop Petticoat Maker - - -	5	10	30	80	—	12	—	18	—	—	
Horner - - -	5	10	50	100	—	12	—	14	10	18	
Horn Button Maker - - -	5	10	20	50	—	10	—	12	—	—	
Horn Presser - - -	5	10	20	50	—	10	—	12	8	15	L.
Horse Millener - - -	20	100	500	2000	—	—	—	—	10	30	
Hosier - - -	50	200	200	5000	—	—	—	—	20	30	
Hot Presser - - -	10	30	50	600	—	12	—	15	—	—	
Hour Glass Maker - - -	5	10	20	100	—	10	—	12	8	15	
House Carver - - -	10	40	100	500	—	18	1	10	18	40	
House Painter - - -	5	15	30	60	—	15	1	1	—	—	
Jack Smith - - -	10	15	50	400	—	15	—	18	18	24	L.



TRADES, &c.

	Apprentice Fee.		Sum required to set up in Business.		What the Journeyman receives per Week, without Board.				Sum given per Year, with Board.		L signifies Laborious
	From £.	To £.	From £.	To £.	From £.	To s.	From £.	To s.	From £.	To £.	
Japanner - - - -	10	30	40	100	—	16	1	12	—	—	
Jeweller - - - -	12	60	50	2000	—	—	—	—	18	50	
Jeweller (Working) - -	10	40	20	100	—	12	2	2	—	—	
Ink Maker - - - -	3	5	20	100	—	10	—	18	—	—	
Insurance Broker - -	20	100	1000	15000	—	—	—	—	15	30	
Joiner - - - -	10	30	100	1000	—	15	1	1	20	25	
Iron Hoop Maker - -	5	10	50	100	—	12	—	18	16	18	L.
Iron Founder - - - -	10	12	100	2500	—	12	1	1	16	21	L.
Ironmonger - - - -	30	200	200	3000	—	16	1	5	20	30	
Ivory Turner - - - -	5	10	30	100	—	14	—	18	15	25	
Lapidary - - - -	10	20	50	500	—	15	1	1	20	30	
Last and Heel Maker - -	5	10	50	100	—	12	—	16	10	14	
Lace Shop or Chamber -	40	200	600	5000	—	—	—	—	20	40	
Lace Man (Gold and Silver)	100	300	1000	10000	—	—	—	—	20	60	
Landscape Painter - -	20	100	5	40	—	18	2	10	—	—	
Land Surveyor - - - -	10	100	200	1000	—	16	1	1	—	—	
Leather Cutter, &c. - -	10	40	200	1000	—	12	1	—	20	30	
Leather Seller - - - -	10	50	200	1000	—	—	—	—	15	30	



TRADES, &c.

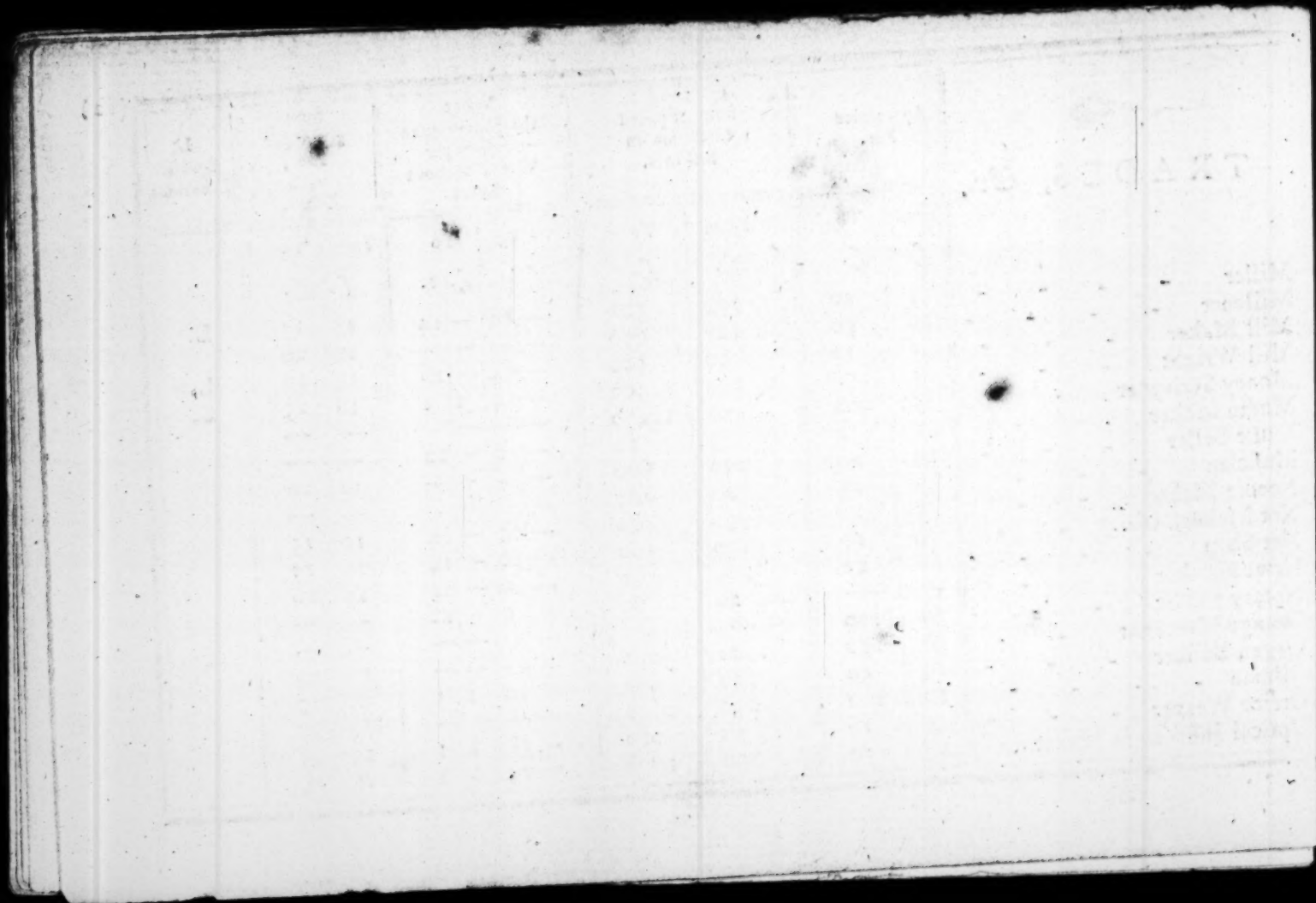
	Apprentice Fee.		Sum required to set up in Business.		What the Journeyman receives per Week, without Board.				Sum given per Year, with Board.		L signifies Laborious
	From £.	To £.	From £.	To £.	From £.	s.	To £.	s.	From £.	To £.	
Letter Founder - - -	10	20	100	3000	—	16	1	1	—	—	
Letter Case Maker - - -	5	10	50	400	—	12	1	—	—	—	
Lighter Builder - - -	5	12	500	2000	—	12	—	18	—	—	
Linen Draper - - -	100	200	300	10000	—	—	—	—	20	40	
Livery Lace Weaver - - -	5	10	50	100	—	12	—	18	14	20	
Lock Smith - - -	5	10	30	100	—	14	—	18	14	18	
Loom Maker - - -	5	10	40	100	—	10	—	15	—	—	
Loriner - - -	5	10	100	300	—	12	—	18	15	25	
Maltster - - -	20	40	500	1000	—	12	—	16	—	—	
Marble Paper Maker - - -	3	10	30	80	—	14	—	18	—	—	
Mariner - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mason - - -	5	20	100	2000	—	14	—	18	14	20	L.
Mast Maker - - -	5	20	300	5000	—	15	—	18	18	25	L.
Mathematical Instrument Maker	20	100	300	1500	—	15	1	10	18	60	
Mercer - - -	100	400	1000	4000	—	—	—	—	20	50	
Merchant - - -	100	600	3000	30000	—	—	—	—	40	100	
Metal Button Maker - - -	5	10	100	400	—	7	—	16	—	—	
Mezzotinto Engraver - - -	15	40	20	60	1	—	1	15	—	—	



M
M
M
M
M
M
M
N
N
N
N
N
N
O
O
O
O
O
O
O
O

TRADES, &c.

	Apprentice Fee.		Sum required to set up in Business.		What the Journeyman receives per Week, without Board.				Sum given per Year, with Board.		L signifies Laborious
	From £.	To £.	From £.	To £.	From £.	To s.	From £.	To s.	From £.	To £.	
Miller - - - -	5	20	100	500	—	10	—	14	10	15	L.
Millener - - - -	10	50	100	600	—	—	—	—	10	20	
Mill Maker - - - -	5	10	50	500	—	14	—	16	14	20	
Mill Wright - - - -	5	10	100	500	—	14	1	1	18	25	L.
Money Scrivener - - - -	50	200	500	10000	—	—	—	—	—	—	L.
Muffin Maker - - - -	2	4	5	10	—	6	—	12	—	—	
Music Seller - - - -	10	20	200	600	—	—	—	—	14	20	
Mufician - - - -	5	25	20	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	L.
Needle Maker - - - -	5	10	50	500	—	12	—	14	10	15	
Net Maker, &c. - - - -	5	20	100	500	—	10	—	14	10	15	
Net Shop - - - -	10	20	200	500	—	10	—	14	15	20	L.
News Hawker - - - -	—	—	20	70	—	6	—	12	—	—	
Notary Public - - - -	50	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Orange Merchant - - - -	50	200	1000	3000	—	—	—	—	14	20	L.
Organ Builder - - - -	10	50	100	500	—	16	1	1	20	25	
Oilman - - - -	20	100	200	2000	—	—	—	—	14	25	
Orrice Weaver - - - -	5	10	50	150	—	18	1	1	14	25	L.
Optical Instrument Maker - - - -	20	50	100	1000	—	14	1	1	18	25	



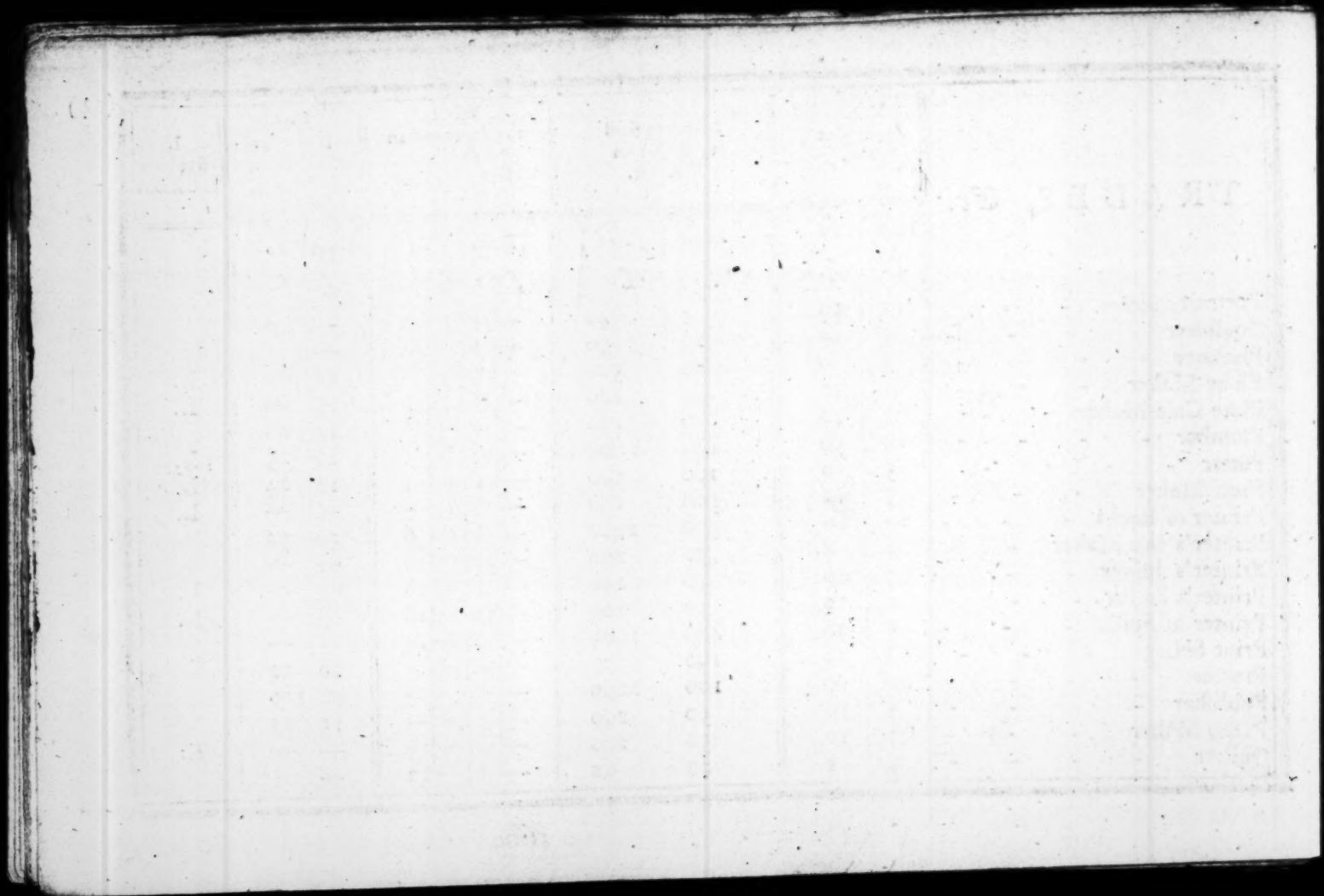
TRADES, &c.

	Apprentice Fee.		Sum required to set up in Business.		What the Journeyman receives per Week, without Board.				Sum given per Year, with Board.		L signifies Laborious
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	£.	
Packer - - - - -	20	100	400	3000	—	12	—	18	—	—	L.
Packthread Maker - - -	5	10	60	100	—	12	—	14	10	18	
Pamphlet Shop - - - -	—	—	5	20	—	—	—	—	8	14	
Paper Hanging Maker - -	20	50	200	600	—	14	1	1	—	—	
Paper Maker - - - - -	10	100	400	5000	—	15	1	1	18	25	L.
Pastry Cook - - - - -	5	20	100	400	—	—	—	—	14	20	
Patten Maker - - - - -	5	10	50	100	—	12	—	15	10	14	
Pavior - - - - -	5	10	5	100	—	15	1	1	15	20	
Pattern Drawer - - - -	10	60	10	100	—	18	1	10	25	40	L.
Pawn Broker - - - - -	5	20	1000	3000	—	—	—	—	14	20	
Pen Maker - - - - -	5	10	20	100	—	10	—	12	10	14	
Perfumer - - - - -	15	50	50	400	—	—	—	—	15	25	
Pencil Maker - - - - -	5	10	50	100	—	12	—	14	12	15	L.
Pewterer - - - - -	20	50	200	1000	—	18	1	1	15	25	
Piece Broker - - - - -	3	5	4	20	—	—	—	—	8	14	
Plaster or Paris Figure Maker	10	20	50	500	—	18	1	5	—	—	
Pin Maker - - - - -	5	10	20	1000	—	6	—	4	8	14	L.
Porter - - - - -	—	—	1 &	Honesty	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TRADE

TRADES, &c.

	Apprentice Fee.		Sum required to set up in Business.		What the Journeyman receives per Week, without Board.				Sum given per Year, with Board.		L signifies Laborious
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	£.	
Portrait Painter - - -	10	50	5	40	—	18	1	10	—	—	
Poulterer - - - -	5	10	20	50	—	8	—	14	—	—	
Plasterer - - - -	5	10	20	500	—	16	—	18	14	20	L.
Plane Maker - - -	5	10	50	100	—	16	—	18	16	20	L.
Plate Case Maker - -	5	10	50	100	—	16	—	18	14	20	
Plumber - - - -	10	50	100	2000	—	15	1	1	16	25	L.
Potter - - - -	5	10	100	500	—	16	1	1	18	24	L.
Press Maker - - -	5	12	100	200	—	14	1	—	—	—	L.
Printer of Books - -	10	60	300	2000	—	18	1	6	20	30	
Printer's Ink Maker -	3	8	50	200	—	10	—	16	—	—	
Printer's Joiner - -	5	10	40	150	—	8	—	18	—	—	L.
Printer's Smith - -	3	10	30	100	—	12	—	18	—	—	L.
Printer of Stuffs - -	5	20	400	1000	—	12	—	15	—	—	
Print Seller - - -	20	40	100	2000	—	—	—	—	20	30	
Proctor - - - -	40	200	100	2000	—	—	—	—	20	100	
Publisher - - - -	3	10	50	200	—	—	—	—	15	25	
Pump Maker - - -	5	10	50	200	—	12	—	15	—	—	L.
Quilter - - - -	3	5	20	60	—	6	—	12	—	—	

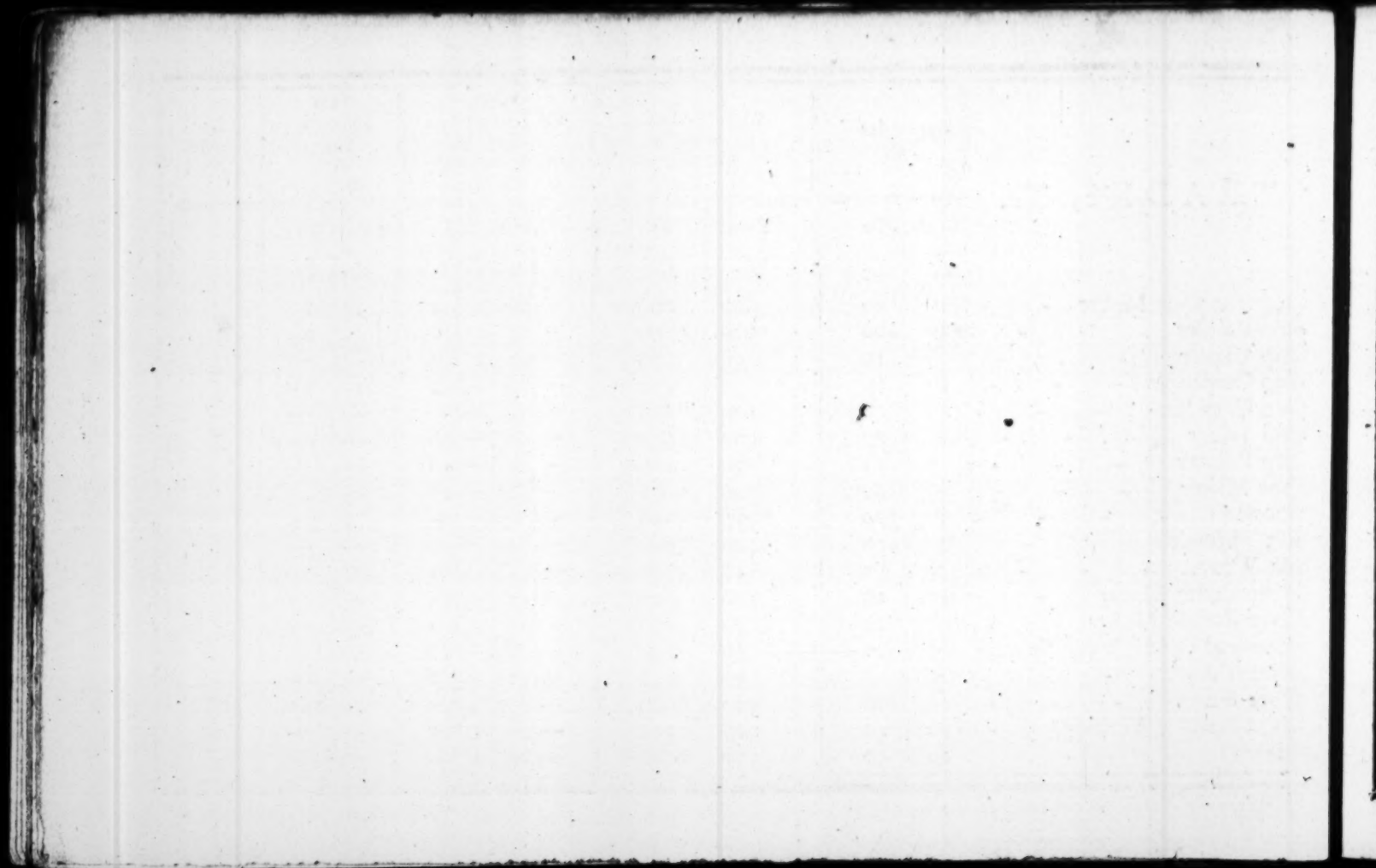


TRADES, &c.

	Apprentice Fee.		Sum required to set up in Business.		What the Journeyman receives per Week, without Board.				Sum given per Year, with Board.		L signifies Laborious
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	£.	
Ragman - - - -	3	10	80	200	—	—	—	—	10	14	L.
Refiner - - - -	10	20	200	1000	—	12	1	—	15	25	
Ribbon Weaver - - -	5	10	30	100	—	10	1	1	12	20	
Rivetter of Saddles - -	3	5	20	50	—	10	—	16	—	—	
Robe Maker - - - -	10	20	100	500	—	8	—	14	—	—	
Rope Maker - - - -	3	5	50	1000	—	15	1	1	14	20	
Sadler - - - -	30	100	300	1000	—	14	—	16	14	25	
Sail-cloth Weaver - - -	5	10	100	500	—	12	—	18	15	20	
Sail Maker - - - -	5	10	500	1000	—	14	—	18	—	—	
Salesman - - - -	20	40	300	1000	—	—	—	—	15	25	
Saw Maker - - - -	5	10	100	200	—	12	1	1	15	21	L.
Sawyer - - - -	5	10	20	100	—	12	—	18	15	20	
Scale Maker - - - -	10	20	100	500	—	15	1	—	—	—	L.
Scourer - - - -	5	10	20	50	—	10	—	15	10	16	
Screen Maker - - - -	10	30	30	100	—	14	—	18	—	—	
Scrivener - - - -	20	50	50	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Seed Shop - - - -	10	20	100	500	—	—	—	—	10	20	
Setters - - - -	10	20	100	500	—	15	—	18	15	25	

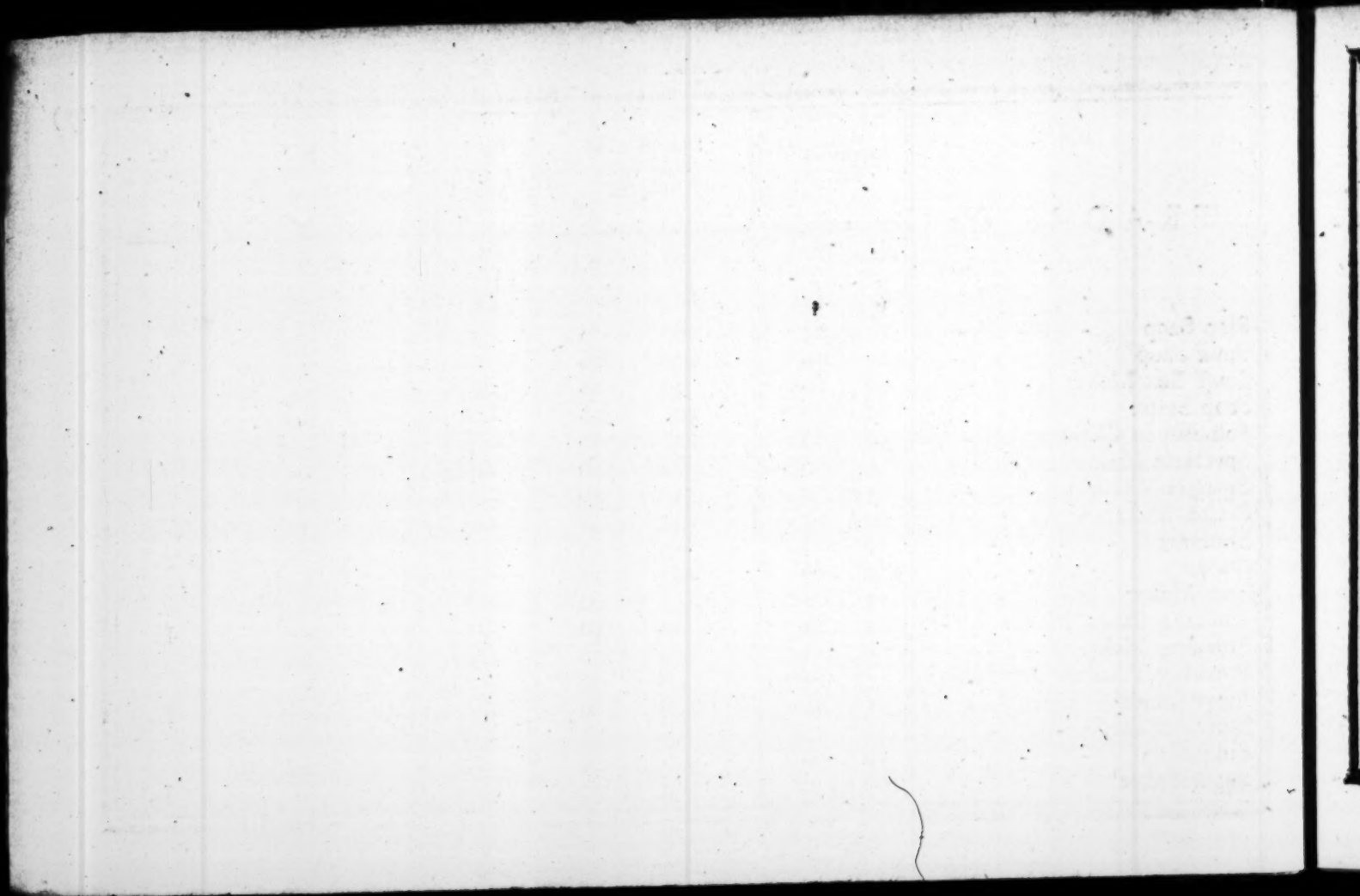
TRADES, &c.

	Apprentice Fee.		Sum required to set up in Business.		What the Journeyman receives per Week, without Board.				Sum given per Year, with Board.		L signifies Laborious
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	£.	
Shagreen Case Maker - - -	10	20	20	200	—	16	1	1	15	25	L.
Ship Builder - - - - -	20	200	500	15000	—	14	1	1	14	24	
Ship Carver - - - - -	5	10	50	100	—	14	1	4	—	—	
Ship Carpenter - - - - -	10	20	30	250	—	14	1	1	20	26	
Ship Chandler - - - - -	10	20	100	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	L.
Ship Joiner - - - - -	10	20	100	500	—	12	—	16	—	—	
Ship Painter - - - - -	7	12	30	100	—	12	—	18	—	—	
Shoe Maker - - - - -	10	20	100	1000	—	10	—	16	14	20	
Silkman - - - - -	50	300	1000	4000	—	—	—	—	20	30	L.
Silk Throwster - - - - -	20	50	400	2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Silk Weaver - - - - -	5	10	50	5000	—	15	1	1	20	25	
Silver Caster Maker - - -	10	20	100	500	—	12	—	18	—	—	
Silver Buckle Maker - - -	7	12	50	200	—	14	1	4	—	—	L.
Silver and Gold Thread Spinner	5	10	50	150	—	8	—	18	—	—	
Silver Turner - - - - -	5	20	50	150	—	12	—	16	—	—	
Silver Smith - - - - -	10	200	500	5000	—	—	—	—	20	100	
Silver Smith (Working) - -	10	40	200	500	—	18	1	7	—	—	L.
Skinner - - - - -	10	50	500	2000	—	14	1	—	—	—	



TRADES, &c.

	Apprentice Fee.		Sum required to set up in Business.		What the Journeyman receives per Week, without Board.				Sum given per Year, with Board.		L. signifies Laborious
	From £.	To £.	From £.	To £.	From £.	s.	To £.	s.	From £.	To £.	
Slop Shop - - -	10	25	200	5000	—	—	—	—	15	25	
Snuff Shop - - -	20	40	100	500	—	—	—	—	10	20	
Snuff Box Maker - -	10	20	20	100	—	12	—	16	10	15	
Soap Boiler - - -	20	200	500	5000	—	12	—	16	12	18	
Solicitor in Chancery -	50	300	100	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Spectacle Maker - -	5	20	60	300	—	14	1	1	—	—	
Spangle Maker - - -	3	10	5	20	—	8	—	18	—	—	
Starch Maker - - -	10	15	100	1000	—	12	—	15	12	16	
Stationer - - - -	20	200	50	10000	—	—	—	—	15	30	
Statuary - - - -	100	250	200	2000	2	2	3	3	50	100	
Stay Maker - - - -	5	10	40	60	—	10	—	16	10	16	
Stocking Frame Maker -	5	12	80	150	—	8	—	12	—	—	L.
Stocking Maker - - -	5	20	50	1000	—	10	—	18	12	20	
Stocking Trimmer and Presser	5	10	40	100	—	10	—	14	—	—	
Stove Grate Maker - -	5	10	50	100	—	12	1	—	—	—	L.
Stucco Maker - - - -	10	20	50	500	—	18	1	10	20	36	
Stuff Shop - - - -	50	200	300	1000	—	—	—	—	15	30	
Sugar Baker - - - -	100	400	1000	10000	—	10	—	18	20	100	L.



TRADES, &c.

	Apprentice Fee.		Sum required to set up in Business.		What the Journeyman receives per Week, without Board.				Sum given per Year, with Board.		L signifies Laborious
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	£.	
Surgeon - - -	60	400	5	100	—	—	—	—	20	50	L.
Surgeons Instrument Maker	5	30	50	500	—	15	1	1	20	27	
Sweep Washer - - -	—	—	10	40	—	6	—	12	—	—	
Sword Cutler - - -	10	25	200	600	—	12	—	18	—	—	
Tallow Chandler - - -	10	60	100	1000	—	12	—	15	15	25	
Tanner - - -	5	10	300	3000	—	10	—	15	10	18	L.
Tassel Maker - - -	5	10	30	80	—	10	—	16	—	—	
Taylor - - -	10	30	100	300	—	12	1	1	10	20	
Teamman - - -	20	50	300	1000	—	—	—	—	15	25	
Threadman - - -	20	50	500	1500	—	—	—	—	10	25	
Tinman - - -	10	20	100	500	—	14	1	1	14	20	L.
Tireman - - -	2	5	20	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tobacconist - - -	50	200	50	5000	—	15	1	1	15	25	
Tobacco Pipe Maker - - -	5	10	20	30	—	10	—	14	12	15	
Toyman - - -	20	100	200	5000	—	—	—	—	14	20	
Toy Maker - - -	2	5	10	50	—	8	—	16	—	—	
Tree Maker (Saddles) - - -	5	10	20	100	—	12	—	16	12	18	
Tripe Shop - - -	1	4	5	20	—	—	—	—	8	12	

TRADES

Item	Quantity	Price	Total
1. Sugar	10	10	100
2. Coffee	20	20	400
3. Tea	10	10	100
4. Rice	100	10	1000
5. Beans	100	10	1000
6. Corn	100	10	1000
7. Wheat	100	10	1000
8. Oats	100	10	1000
9. Barley	100	10	1000
10. Rye	100	10	1000
11. Potatoes	100	10	1000
12. Apples	100	10	1000
13. Oranges	100	10	1000
14. Lemons	100	10	1000
15. Limes	100	10	1000
16. Peaches	100	10	1000
17. Nectarines	100	10	1000
18. Plums	100	10	1000
19. Cherries	100	10	1000
20. Apricots	100	10	1000
21. Pears	100	10	1000
22. Quinces	100	10	1000
23. Grapes	100	10	1000
24. Figs	100	10	1000
25. Dates	100	10	1000
26. Pistachios	100	10	1000
27. Almonds	100	10	1000
28. Walnuts	100	10	1000
29. Pecans	100	10	1000
30. Chestnuts	100	10	1000
31. Hazelnuts	100	10	1000
32. Macadamia	100	10	1000
33. Pineapples	100	10	1000
34. Mangoes	100	10	1000
35. Papayas	100	10	1000
36. Guavas	100	10	1000
37. Passion Fruit	100	10	1000
38. Kiwifruit	100	10	1000
39. Avocados	100	10	1000
40. Olives	100	10	1000
41. Artichokes	100	10	1000
42. Asparagus	100	10	1000
43. Broccoli	100	10	1000
44. Cauliflower	100	10	1000
45. Brussels Sprouts	100	10	1000
46. Green Beans	100	10	1000
47. Kidney Beans	100	10	1000
48. Lima Beans	100	10	1000
49. Navy Beans	100	10	1000
50. Pinto Beans	100	10	1000
51. Black Beans	100	10	1000
52. Soybeans	100	10	1000
53. Lentils	100	10	1000
54. Chickpeas	100	10	1000
55. Mung Beans	100	10	1000
56. Adzuki Beans	100	10	1000
57. Cowpeas	100	10	1000
58. Vetches	100	10	1000
59. Fava Beans	100	10	1000
60. Broad Beans	100	10	1000
61. Horse Beans	100	10	1000
62. Garbanzo Beans	100	10	1000
63. Navy Beans	100	10	1000
64. Lima Beans	100	10	1000
65. Kidney Beans	100	10	1000
66. Black Beans	100	10	1000
67. Soybeans	100	10	1000
68. Lentils	100	10	1000
69. Chickpeas	100	10	1000
70. Mung Beans	100	10	1000
71. Adzuki Beans	100	10	1000
72. Cowpeas	100	10	1000
73. Vetches	100	10	1000
74. Fava Beans	100	10	1000
75. Broad Beans	100	10	1000
76. Horse Beans	100	10	1000
77. Garbanzo Beans	100	10	1000
78. Navy Beans	100	10	1000
79. Lima Beans	100	10	1000
80. Kidney Beans	100	10	1000
81. Black Beans	100	10	1000
82. Soybeans	100	10	1000
83. Lentils	100	10	1000
84. Chickpeas	100	10	1000
85. Mung Beans	100	10	1000
86. Adzuki Beans	100	10	1000
87. Cowpeas	100	10	1000
88. Vetches	100	10	1000
89. Fava Beans	100	10	1000
90. Broad Beans	100	10	1000
91. Horse Beans	100	10	1000
92. Garbanzo Beans	100	10	1000
93. Navy Beans	100	10	1000
94. Lima Beans	100	10	1000
95. Kidney Beans	100	10	1000
96. Black Beans	100	10	1000
97. Soybeans	100	10	1000
98. Lentils	100	10	1000
99. Chickpeas	100	10	1000
100. Mung Beans	100	10	1000

TRADES, &c.

TRADES, &c.	Apprentice Fee.		Sum required to set up in Business,		What the Journeyman receives per Week, without Board.				Sum given per Year, with Board.		L signifies Laborious
	From £.	To £.	From £.	To £.	From £.	To s.	From £.	To s.			
Trunk Maker - - -	5	20	50	200	—	12	—	18	14	20	L. L. L. L.
Truss Maker - - -	5	10	40	60	—	8	—	16	—	—	
Turner - - -	10	20	100	200	—	16	1	1	18	25	
Vellum Binder - - -	5	20	50	200	—	14	—	18	10	20	
Vellum Maker - - -	5	10	20	500	—	10	—	14	10	15	
Vinegar Maker - - -	20	200	1000	5000	—	14	—	18	—	—	
Undertaker - - -	40	200	200	3000	—	16	1	1	15	35	
Upholder - - -	50	150	500	3000	—	18	1	4	25	40	
Watch Case Maker - - -	5	10	50	100	—	18	1	10	—	—	
Chain ditto - - -	5	10	10	20	—	12	1	1	—	—	
Enameller - - -	5	20	50	100	—	12	1	5	—	—	
Engraver - - -	5	20	1	5	—	12	1	1	—	—	
Gilder - - -	5	10	10	20	—	12	1	1	—	—	
Key ditto - - -	3	10	10	20	—	12	1	1	—	—	
Maker and Shopkeeper	20	40	400	1000	—	16	3	3	50	100	
Motion Maker - - -	5	10	5	10	—	12	1	5	—	—	
Movement ditto - - -	5	10	10	20	—	12	1	1	—	—	
Pendent ditto - - -	5	10	10	50	—	12	1	1	—	—	

W
W
W
W
W
W
W
W
W
W
W
W

TRADES, &c.

	Apprentice Fee.		Sum required to set up in Business.		What the Journeyman receives per Week, without Board.		Sum given per Year, with Board.		L signifies Laborious
	From £.	To £.	From £.	To £.	From £.	To s.	From £.	To £.	
Watch Slide Maker - - -	5	10	10	50	—	12	—	18	
Spring ditto - - -	5	10	10	20	—	15	1	1	
Waterman - - -	5	10	15	30	—	12	—	18	L.
Wax Chandler - - -	10	40	100	500	—	12	—	18	
Wax Figure maker - - -	10	20	50	200	—	12	1	4	
Whalebone Merchant - - -	50	300	500	2000	—	—	—	—	
Wheel Wright - - -	10	20	100	300	—	15	—	18	L.
Whip Maker - - -	5	20	100	500	—	10	—	18	
Wine Cooper - - -	30	200	500	5000	1	1	2	2	
Wine Merchant - - -	100	300	1500	5000	—	—	—	—	
Wood Cutter - - -	—	—	5	20	—	6	—	12	L.
Wood Monger - - -	5	10	10	30	—	6	—	12	L.
Wool Comb and Card Maker - - -	5	10	50	500	—	12	—	16	
Wool Stapler - - -	50	200	1000	7000	—	10	—	18	
Woollen Draper - - -	50	200	1000	5000	—	—	—	—	
Worsted Man - - -	5	20	100	500	—	—	—	—	
					1				
							14	18	

The

of the

A l

litt

re, t

eir m

oper

ven t

ad f

ructi

no a

no c

stues

The following judicious OBSERVATIONS are extracted from COLLIER'S (21)
TREATISE ON TRADES.

of the particular Education of the Tradesman and Mechanic; the Necessity of consulting a Boy's Genius; how this may be discovered; and the Branches of Learning proper for a Youth designed for Trade.

A M very sensible that there are many fathers, mothers, and guardians, who give themselves but a little care about the education of their children; some of whom are so engrossed by business and pleasure, that they trouble themselves but little about their children, while they are of an age that demands their most assiduous care; when the mind calls for cultivation; when the passions should be reduced into proper bounds; when the maxims of virtue and the precepts of religion ought to be planted in the heart, even those who take some care of the minds of their offspring, generally do little more than make them read sometimes a chapter in the bible, learn their catechism by rote, and refer them for all farther instruction to a school master, who frequently pays but little regard to their morals. Among the parents, who are fondest of their children, and are willing to be at some expence in their education, are those, who on making choice of a boarding-school, are determined less by the abilities, the learning, and the virtues of the master, than by the plentifulness of the table, and the consideration, whether young master

(22) will very often dine upon veal, as well as beef and mutton; and whether he will be frequently regaled with pies and puddings. This is, with the fond mother, a more important consideration than the boy's proficiency in learning; and the child himself, after her example, is taught to consider the gratification of his appetite as a thing of the utmost consequence. How absurd is this! when it is considered that the boy is soon after to be put apprentice, where he may at once be deprived of these gratifications; and that when his time is expired, his placing too high a value on the indulgence of his palate may be attended with the greatest inconveniencies: For a tradesman, who cannot with perfect good humour suffer his dinner to cool while he is serving a customer, or cannot fast, in order to complete an advantageous bargain, ought not to expect that he will be ever able to improve his fortune.

But to return: The parents who are truly solicitous about the welfare of their children, ought to consider their education as an affair of such consequence, that it cannot without a great fault be committed to others; and that it is at least their duty to oversee and direct the management of it. The natural inquisitiveness of youth will give the father a thousand opportunities of storing the memory of his son with new accessions of useful knowledge, which he should communicate in the most entertaining way possible. He should carefully study the bent of his young mind, and endeavour as early as possible to discover, whether he has a particular genius that will probably lead him to excel in any of the arts and sciences, in order that he may suit his education to it.

Agents:

A parent, by stepping into the shop of a common mechanic, may give a son, designed for trade, or a mechanic art; more instructive lessons than can be learned from books: For the things he ought to be chiefly instructed in, should be such as have some connection with human life, or are of use to beautify and improve it. When he is found surveying a tool, a loom, a mill, or any work of art, he may be prompted to observe its use and make, may be shewn the several parts of a machine, how they depend upon each other, and in what manner they are capable of answering the purposes for which they are designed. In order to keep his curiosity awake, he may be shewn the various changes many things undergo, as flax, wool, and metals, which he may see in their different states, together with the instruments by which these changes are produced. When he asks questions, his curiosity should never be baffled, except when they relate to things improper for him to know, and even then he should be denied with softness, and some reasons given why he cannot be now satisfied; either because he asks things above his son's wings, or that are not fit for him at present to know.

Thus the parent, or the guardian, may not only infuse a great deal of useful knowledge into a boy's mind, that may afterwards, on a thousand occasions, be of service to him in his business and commerce with the world; but he may get some insight into his genius. It will be worth the parent's while sometimes to divert a leisure half hour, by watching his son while at play, and observing his favourite amusements; by which means he will easily learn, with little care, to what kind of employment the young mind

- (24) mind has the greatest propensity, and whether what he sees him perform is owing to the bent of his genius, or to mere chance or accident.

Children are naturally fond of mimicking every thing they see; their parents, or guardians, should therefore be careful not to mistake what arises from their natural activity and love of play, for the effect of genius. Thus a boy's military talents cannot justly be inferred, from his aping what he has seen performed by the soldiers, from his marching with his companions in rank and file, and performing a part of the manual exercise with a broomstick. This generally proceeds only from the love of novelty; and from the same disposition he will imitate the carpenter, the cooper, the smith, or any other artist he observes at work: But if he is watched, he will be found to grow tired of the amusements that have no connection with his natural genius, and return to that which has taken the deepest root in his young mind, and in which he has made considerable improvement. Thus if he is fond of drawing, it is an indication that nature has designed him for some of the finer arts, and that his genius will not be misapplied, if he is put apprentice to one of the many trades in which drawing is of the greatest use; he should there be shewn the best designs, encouraged to pursue the bent of his mind, and be put under the instructions of an able master. If he is fond of making mills, either for wind or water, and shews genius and skill in the contrivance of them, let him be taught mechanics; a study that will be highly entertaining and instructive to a youth who is fond of studying the construction of engines. If a boy, of great ingenuity

nuity, takes delight in building houses, of clay or other coarse materials; and after all the new diversions, (25) to which he may be prompted by the inconstancy and love of novelty incident to youth, returns to it with fresh alacrity, and proceeds from clumsy performances to those that give proofs of elegance and design; and if, at the same time, he is observed to be frequently sketching out with chalk, or a pencil, buildings, bridges, columns, pediments, or other ornaments of architecture that fall within his notice, let him, if his friends are in such circumstances as to settle him handsomely in the world, receive the education necessary for the architect.

But if his friends are not in circumstances to give him so liberal an education; or if he does not appear to have that refined and elegant taste which ought to distinguish the architect, the youth may yet make a great figure as a mason, a bricklayer, or a carpenter; and he ought to have the education proper for one designed to be a master of the business allotted for him. Let the youth, of a contemplative turn, be allowed to apply to his favourite studies. Nature perhaps has designed him for one of the learned professions, or for some of those that are dependant on them. The parent, or the guardian, will easily judge, from the subjects to which he most pleasingly directs his chief attention, in what profession he will be the most happy; and in that he will be most likely to succeed.

It frequently happens that a boy's genius will admit of the choice of several trades or professions, on account of their having a near resemblance to each other: In which case that is to be chosen which is most

(26) most agreeable to his external and internal advantages, and to the circumstances of the parents, &c. Thus, if in the choice of two trades, for which the boy has an equal genius, one requires great strength of body, and the other does not : The boy, if he is of a weakly constitution, ought to be put apprentice to that which requires the least bodily strength. Again, if in two professions, for which the youth seems to have an almost equal propensity, one requires an happy elocution, and a pleasing address, if the youth cannot speak without hesitation, choice should be made of that business in which a fluency of speech is not necessary.

There are some boys who have so happy a genius as to be capable of any thing to which they apply, but have so mercurial a disposition, as seldom to settle to any thing long together. Where this is the case, choice should be made on having consulted the boy's genius, of that business, which has the greatest variety in it : for some of the mechanic arts are capable of employing the most extensive genius : and these are only fit for such extensive talents. The workman who is pleased with variety, and easily perceives the dependance that every part has on the whole, grows stupid when confined to one study, and is cloyed with a dull repetition of the same employment : on the other hand, the heavy plodding workman is lost in the labyrinth of the various parts, and as his mind can only act in a narrow sphere, he can never arrive at perfection in them all. Thus youth ought to be classed in the order nature has allotted them, that every individual may act a natural character, which alone can give them success and promote their happiness.

From

From these considerations the ridiculousness of giving every boy the same education must fully appear. (27)
Though I have an high opinion of the Latin and Greek tongues, yet I cannot help observing that they would be far from being of any real use to the generality of tradesmen and mechanics, even were they perfect masters of them. Yet I have known boys intended to spend their lives in the measuring of tapes and ribbons, in the weighing of sugar and plumbs, in the making of shoes, in the hammering of kettles, spend five or six years under the discipline of the rod, to acquire an imperfect knowledge of a few Latin words, and of rules of which they are to make no manner of use; these the poor boys entirely forget before they have served half their apprenticeship; yet these very boys, even those who are to pass great part of their time in settling accounts, are too often deficient in the common rules of arithmetic. This absurd custom is however less generally practised than formerly. The ridiculous notion that the knowledge of a little Latin is necessary to the understanding and spelling of English loses ground, and people have found by experience, that those who are acquainted with the learned languages, are not always good writers of their own.

In those trades, which by the fortune they require, raise the tradesman to the rank of gentleman, it cannot be denied but that a learned education may be of great advantage; but none can reap any benefit from an imperfect and superficial knowledge of the dead languages, which is almost all that can be acquired by most of those who are brought up to trade. The merchant may acquire more liberal sentiments

(28) ments by being conversant with the Greek and Roman authors : but he will obtain more real advantages with respect to trade, by being able to converse and write in French, Dutch, Spanish, and Portuguese. His character as a gentleman may make him learn the former, and the advantages of trade render it necessary that he should not be ignorant of the latter. I would not be understood to insinuate here that the knowledge of the learned languages is not highly necessary in other businesses, it may be useful to the bookseller, the printer, the apothecary, chymist, &c.

It is however objected, that a boy has commonly a great deal of time to spare from his having time to learn to read and write, to his being of an age fit to be put out apprentice, and it is asked how he can be employed and kept out of mischief, without this study.

In answer to this I shall observe, that boys ought not only to learn to read, but to read gracefully ; this indeed few masters are able to teach them ; however they seldom learn to read as well as their masters, or with so much ease to themselves, and pleasure to those who hear them as they might do. While they are endeavouring to become perfect in reading, they should learn a short English grammar, and obtain a good running hand fit for business, together with the knowledge of arithmetic ; these are necessary for every tradesman ; they may be all practised at the same time, and each will serve as a relief from the other, by unbending the mind, which would be fatigued by much application to the same subject.

As nothing is of greater use to any man, and particularly to a tradesman, than the ability of expressing (29) his thoughts on any subject to a friend or a correspondent, the boy should be early accustomed to write letters. This should be a task early enjoined him by the master, who should oblige him to write his thoughts in the form of letters, on such subjects, as the boy is fully acquainted with; he should correct every fault, every instance of impropriety, stiffness of stile, or lameness of expression, and with great good nature show him in how many different ways an expression may be mended.

The necessity of learning to draw, where the boy has a genius for a business that requires skill in that ingenious art, has been already hinted; we shall therefore only observe, that this ought to be learned sometimes, as soon as his genius is discovered. This cannot be begun too early, and in many arts it is too late to learn when the boy is put apprentice; for then his fingers become stiffened with labour, he naturally grows more clumsy, and finds great difficulty in making a tolerable proficiency; but if he has learnt it before, this cannot deprive him of it.

In many arts the knowledge of geometry, and mechanics, if not absolutely necessary to be obtained, before the boy goes apprentice, are so useful in assisting him in learning his business, with ease and pleasure to himself, and so necessary after he has learnt it, that a boy designed for such a business, cannot well employ his time better, than by acquiring the knowledge of those arts, before his being bound to a master.

(30) As there may be still a good deal of time to fill up before the boy is of an age fit to go apprentice, let him apply to such studies as will open his mind, improve his knowledge, and qualify him for making one day a reputable figure in the world. Let him be taken from school, and be obliged to spend some hours every day in carefully reading the history of his native country; let his father or his guardian explain to him what he does not understand, and particularly make him acquainted with the constitution of these kingdoms: when he has acquired a sufficient knowledge of these subjects, and has the principal events of our history stored up in his memory, let him study geography, not by getting by heart names and tables of longitudes and latitudes, which he will soon forget, but by reading some judicious and concise abridgement of voyages and travels, by which he will most easily, and with the greatest delight, learn the situation of countries, the advantages and disadvantages of each; the manners, customs, arts, commodities, religion and government of nations; he will thus extend his views, and as by reading the history of his native country and of its constitution, he will render it dearer to him, and obtain something of a patriot spirit; so by the more general study of the world, he will get rid of a thousand little prejudices, obtain a stock of knowledge that will be of lasting use, and will learn to pity those who enjoy less advantages than are bestowed on himself.

Advice

WE have already observed the necessity of consulting the genius of youth ; but pride, avarice, or whim, are too often the chief counsellors of the father, the mother, or the guardian, when they deliberate on the most serious concern in life, the proper settlement of their children in the world. With respect to pride, parents think it a dishonour to put their children to any branch of business, which they do not consider as a genteel trade, or that has not something in it suitable to their notions of grandeur. From this motive, a father who will have 500*l.* to bestow on his son, will give 200*l.* with him to a linen draper, a wholesale hosier, or a sugar-baker, and by this preposterous step oblige the young man to be a journeyman as long as he lives ; when he might in some other trade easily become master, make a good figure in life, and, by the blessing of heaven, bring up a family, and perhaps acquire a fortune for his children. Indeed a journeyman in some of the genteel trades makes no contemptible figure in the world, and may live very happily : but not to mention his being in some degree subject to another, from his not being entirely the master of his own actions ; it is certain, that while he is in this state he can never marry, without he can light upon a woman with a fortune sufficient to raise him above it. For a journeyman to any tradesman must unavoidably struggle under great difficulties by being obliged to support the expence of a wife and children.

(32) From the same motive of vanity or inconsideration, a parent or guardian will put a youth apprentice to a wholesale bookseller or stationer, when the fortune the boy is to receive will not be more than sufficient to enable him to set up a genteel shop in a retail way, and is far from being adequate to the credit that must unavoidably be given by those who send large parcels into the country, or serve the shops in town. By this means, the young man learns nothing but how to pack up goods, and to keep the books of the shop, and may be as unfit to set up a retail shop when out of his apprenticeship, as if he had never been bred to any branch of business.

Indeed with respect to all trades which merely consist of buying and selling, a youth can gain very little advantage by serving an apprenticeship of seven years to them, more than may be learnt in a few months, and his obtaining the freedom of the city: but he who has money and friends, cannot perhaps employ his time better from about fourteen or fifteen years of age to twenty-one or twenty-two, than among those goods of which he proposes to make a livelihood; but then it ought to be done in such a manner, as will be of most use to him when he sets up for himself.

From vanity and inconsideration parents frequently purchase a pair of colours for a son who has not one qualification for making a figure as an officer; or without any fortune to support a young man when he comes into the world, till he can make his merit known, chuse for him one of the learned professions: hence we see poor clergymen, who would have been infinitely more happy had they been bred to the meanest

meanest manual employment : physicians who had never an opportunity of discovering their skill in medicine, because they are poor ; and an infinite number of poor retainers to the law, who are prompted by want to obstruct or evade the course of justice. (33)

There are other parents and other guardians who are unwilling to advance any considerable sum for putting a boy apprentice, even though they could do it without much inconvenience, and who from the ordidness of their disposition, have no other motive in chusing a trade or fixing upon a master, but the smallness of the sum that will be given with him. This indeed is a mean and sordid motive ; but persons of this disposition are not to be wrought upon by arguments ; for the strongest reasons can have no weight with them.

Others indeed are from the difficulties under which they struggle, obliged to consider the smallness of the sum proposed by a master, as a considerable motive for their putting a son apprentice to him. Such a parent will find many trades, many arts in the course of this work, where but small sums are required by a master, and in which a young man of industry and ingenuity may obtain a comfortable, and even a genteel subsistence ; in many of these where the boy has a genius for an art, and an education suited to it, his qualifications will be valued by a master more than an apprentice's fee.

A parent or guardian having discovered the boy's genius, and fixed upon a trade adapted to it, should choose among the several masters in that branch, one of perfect integrity, humanity, and piety. If the man

(34) is without religion, the boy will lose all the advantages of a religious education; and there will be lost too all the pleasing hopes a pious parent might entertain of his being an ornament to the christian religion here, and at length a member of the kingdom of heaven. If he puts him to a dishonest man, he may expect that his son will learn to be a knave: if he puts him apprentice to a reprobate, his master may plant in his mind, with the mysteries of his profession, the seeds of vice and profaneness. I am sorry to say, that these reflections, however obvious, are not sufficiently attended to, and that many pious parents, through a criminal inadvertency, contribute to the final destruction of their own children, notwithstanding their having a sincere concern for their happiness. What amazing infatuation! yet this is the case with most parents, and nothing can produce a reformation in the morals of youth, without they learn in this important affair to behave with greater wisdom and circumspection.

If the parent or conscientious guardian chuses a master who is ignorant of his business, the boy will be obliged to pick up all his knowledge from the information of journeymen, and if he is not carried forwards by the force of his own genius, he will be in great danger of being at last a bungler. If the boy is put to a master who is surly, ill-natured and morose, he will be frightened from learning his business; his temper may be too much broke, he may become dispirited, and obtain a distaste to his profession, or be induced to venture every thing by running away. There are some masters who consider apprentices as mere slaves, and imagine they are under no obligation to spend their time in rendering them

perfect

perfect in their business; they employ them in such work as will best turn to their own advantage, and (35) give themselves no trouble about any thing else. Some designedly conceal a valuable secret in their business, known to few besides themselves; and notwithstanding their promising in their indentures to teach boys their whole art and mystery, basely violate their obligations, by concealing from their apprentices what is of the greatest importance they should know.

In short, both the youth's morals, his success in learning his business, and his happiness during the time of his apprenticeship, chiefly depend on the master: this however is not all; the temper of the wife is to be considered; for if she rules her husband, he will find it difficult to teach his apprentice, and the boy may be very unhappy by being obliged to spin out seven years under the dominion of a female tyrant. In this case, instead of regularly learning his trade, he may be obliged to spend some years in running of her errands, and doing the drudgery of the house.

After these observations I believe I need not spend any more time in cautioning those parents and guardians, who are capable of reflection, and have any regard for their offspring, or to those entrusted to their care, to be very cautious in the choice of proper masters.

A BOY, on his being put apprentice, ought to consider that his parents, or his friends, have for his advantage devolved their authority on his master; who he should regard as the deputy of those who gave him being, and to whom he is under the highest obligations. He should seriously reflect, that as he is now no longer to be under the eye of those who gave him his education, and have been solicitous for his welfare, honour and gratitude demand that their pious instructions and admonitions be not thrown away upon him. Let him consider that his obligations and his duty to the common parent of mankind are the same, as if he was under the care of an earthly parent; and that therefore he ought steadily to preserve a serious regard for religion, and conscientiously discharge his duty to his great Creator, who has a just claim to his reverence and love. Let him consider, that the laws of God are nothing less than the rules of happiness; that conscientiously attending divine worship every Sunday will be the only way of preserving a sense of religion upon his mind, and of securing him from the innumerable dangers to which youth are exposed; and that obedience to the laws of heaven is the only means of enjoying peace of conscience, the approbation of his own mind, health of body, safety from danger, the esteem of mankind, and that reputation which can alone insure his prosperity and success in business.

On the other hand, let him seriously reflect, that, by being bound apprentice, he has made his first (37) step into a world of business, and is fixed for life on one certain sphere of action; that his happiness here, and his felicity hereafter, depend upon the use he now makes of his time. And, if the hopes of being now able to support himself, the prospect of a settlement for life, and of raising a fortune, can have any weight, they ought now to take place.

As it is supposed that he fixed upon his business from his own choice, and with his entire approbation, it may be reasonably be believed, that he engages in it with delight; and this delight he should keep up by frequently reflecting what an advantage it will be to him to become master of it. The more he likes his employment, and the greater is the industry which he applies to it, the sooner will the pains of learning be over, and the sooner will he do his business with ease and pleasure.

His interest and his happiness during so long a time as seven years depending on his master's esteem and affection, he should endeavour by every honest means to attain them. For this purpose he should be diligent in his business, and often reflect, that it would be criminal in him to trifle away the time that ought to be employed in his master's service. This should induce him to work closer in his absence than in his presence; by which means he will not only promote his master's interest, but sooner learn his trade. I do not doubt but his father, his mother, or his guardian, have often told him, that during his apprenticeship he must be faithful in every thing entrusted to his care and management. This he has promised

(38) promised in his indenture ; this the laws of justice and his own happiness require. Now is the time for his acquiring a character for honesty and integrity, which will in every station of life contribute more to his success in business and his real peace of mind than every other qualification : For without honesty and integrity, art and ingenuity are of no use. All mankind shun the villain, and rather chuse to deal with an ignorant or clumsy workman, than with an artful designing knave. Honesty will frequently set up a tradesman without money ; it often procures him respect even in the midst of poverty, and friends in a country where he has no relations.

The apprentice is also indispensably bound to keep all his master's secrets, both in relation to his trade, and the private affairs of his family. He should feel a tenderness for the character of him who is now his master, and constantly remember that it is equally base and disingenuous to carry tales out of the family, or to entertain his friends at the expence of the reputation of his master and mistress. If he would live in peace in the family, he must carefully avoid interfering in the domestic concerns ; and keeping close to his business, must never be guilty of tattling between the servants, or carrying tales between the husband and wife. He should behave in a respectful obliging manner to his master and mistress ; interest himself in what concerns their happiness ; and cheerfully endeavour by every honest means to promote it.

If his master keeps many journeymen in the house, he will find it necessary to maintain a constant guard over himself to avoid being infected by their conversation ; and frequently to recall to mind what-

ever

ever he has heard or read, to strengthen his resolutions to adhere to the cause of virtue. His ears will (39) be accustomed to profane oaths and obscenity; and if he shews any dislike to such discourse, they will endeavour to laugh and banter him out of his religion and his modesty: But let him consider the glory of maintaining his ground in spite of all temptations, and that he will be fully repaid for whatever trouble this may cost him, by the secret gratulations of his own mind, and the consciousness of obtaining the approbation of God himself.

Among the temptations a young man may meet with from journeymen, gaining a habit of drinking may be none of the least. He should therefore seldom drink in the workshop, and be very cautious of sitting down in a public house. The time spent there must be generally stolen from the master, or incroach upon the hours necessary for rest. The love of liquor and of company is the bane of a tradesman, and the certain road to ruin and loss of health. The time, after business is over, a young man may employ in such a manner as will contribute to the happiness of his life, by his improving in such qualifications as may be of use to him when his time is expired; as for instance in drawing, endeavouring to improve his style in writing, in arithmetic, in the study of mechanics, in reading history, voyages, travels, or in the rational conversation of a sober and virtuous friend.

Indeed every young man ought to be extremely careful of his company; for as scarcely any thing can be of greater advantage than sometimes spending an hour with a sober sensible companion, so nothing can

(40) can be more dangerous than the conversation of the rake and the profligate. What has been said of the abandoned fellows frequently to be found among the journeymen of London, may be applied to all companions of the same character: We easily assume the manners of those with whom we converse; we grow familiar with their vices by frequently being a witness to them; and we never lose our horror of vice, without being in some degree vicious; we then proceed step by step, till we commit the very actions which we before disapproved in our friends.

Now I am speaking of the dreadful effects of keeping bad company, it may not be improper to observe, that there are some accomplishments that are extremely dangerous: Among these a fine voice, and a good air in singing, have been often fatal to youth. The love of praise is a natural passion, and when a young man is sure of giving pleasure in a public house to his companions who meet there, he is under a strong temptation to resort thither; the clamour of applause makes him run to hear it; he soon neglects his master's business; becomes a sot; loses the powers of reason for a song; and from the fondness of praise is ruined and despised.

If the young man would preserve his integrity, he should be afraid of company addicted to the vice of gaming. I have already shewn how an apprentice may improve all his leisure time; but gaming is at best a dreadful waste of time; it excludes all improvement; and on being often practised for amusement, leads on to the dreadful depravity, that must be fatal wherever it takes place, of gaming for the
fake

fake of money. When this is the case, all sense of honesty is soon lost, the youth becomes uneasy when (41) he is not engaged in play, suffers the keenest anguish when fortune proves unfavourable, and to repair the loss caused by his own folly, too often runs all the lengths that despair and villainy can suggest. The apprentice therefore who sets any value on his integrity and peace of mind, his reputation here, and his happiness hereafter, must stifle his first inclinations to this vice, which he is justly forbidden to indulge by his indentures.

After what has been said, it may be thought needless to caution the sensible apprentice against ever going to those infamous assemblies called hops; in which a number of the meanest and most illiterate of both sexes meet in a public house to dance; for he who has a sense of honour, or any sentiments that can entitle him to the esteem of a worthy man, will shun these pernicious, illegal and dangerous assemblies, where youth are drawn into criminal engagements, and without seeing their danger, are soon involved in disgrace and ruin.

The strongest temptation apprentices can meet with is perhaps that which arises from women. They are in a dangerous season of life that calls for their utmost fortitude, and the united force of reason, interest, and religion, to break the snares that are laid for them by the abandoned and wanton prostitute. Snares that are rendered most formidable by what they frequently feel in themselves at this time, when the blood generally runs warm in their young veins, and they are prone to gratify the new-grown appetite.

(42) tite. But let the young man consider, that all the arts and blandishments of these syrens are only to lure him into a state of misery ; that he who embraces a common woman, embraces shame, disease, rottenness, and death.

As to what may be termed lawful love, the apprentice ought also to banish it entirely from his thoughts : For it will be time enough for him to think of marrying when he is able to provide for a family. He should consider marriage as an affair of the utmost consequence to his peace and happiness during the whole course of his life ; and that therefore it is not to be undertaken without the greatest deliberation, and till he is able to enter into that state with credit. If he has nothing to depend upon when out of his time, let him consider, that he ought in prudence to live some time single, in order to save something to fit him for entering into so chargeable a state. These considerations should make him despise the allurements of his master's female servants. How many have been ruined during their apprenticeship by marrying their master's maid, and having a wife, and perhaps one or two helpless infants to provide for, before they are able to provide for themselves ? Is this a desirable way of setting out in life, thus to bring on misfortunes as soon as they are able to feel them, and at once to destroy every hope of prosperity and solid happiness ? I need not mention the assiduity with which these girls endeavour to please and gain the affections of their master's apprentices ; I need not mention how ardently they pretend to be in love : But it may be proper to observe, that these very girls, by their conduct afterwards, generally shew, that they

that they have been only acting a part, and had no other view, but to get rid of the dependence of servi- (43)
tude, and by their ungenerous behaviour these matches are usually rendered as unhappy as they are im-
prudent. Industry and assiduity in business will be the best means of avoiding these snares, and of pre-
venting a young man's entertaining those chimerical and romantic notions of love that are the ruin of
youth. And to avoid all temptation, he should be as seldom in the company of the servant maid as
possible.

Let every apprentice consider, that this is the time not only of learning a trade, but of fixing his cha-
racter for honesty, sobriety, and prudence ; and on his behaviour at this time will in a great measure
depend the virtue and the vice that will give a colour to his future life, and ever after denote him a man
of probity or a villain, the delight of his friends, or their shame and disgrace. As this is the time for
fixing proper habits, let him take care that they are such as are manly and worthy of his nature as a rea-
sonable being. We have already taken notice how he may improve his leisure hours : Let us now see
how he may in this period encrease his knowledge of the world, and treasure up in his mind those max-
ims of prudence that will be of the greatest advantage to him as a tradesman.

Let the apprentice, when he begins to know his trade, resolve that no secrets in his art shall escape
him, and endeavour, by frequently searching his master's books, to be as well acquainted with the buy-
ing as the selling prices. Let him search into the different manners of working among the different
journeymen,

(44) journeymen, compare them with his master's performances, and see which is the neatest, and what method most easily and expeditiously accomplishes every different kind of work.

Let him examine the morals of all about him, and see if drunkenness and laziness are not always clothed with rags. Let him examine whether a slow and but indifferent workman, who is sober, careful, and industrious, does not make a better appearance, and live in all respects more comfortably and more respected, than a man who has no regard to his actions. In the same manner let him examine every crime and every virtue he observes among men, and he will find that vice and misery are inseparable companions, and that virtue, prudence, and happiness, commonly go hand in hand together.

When he stretches his views forwards and observes the conduct of his neighbours, of those with whom his master is concerned in trade, and of all who fall within his notice, he will find reason to make the same observation. He will see, that the young shop-keeper, who launches out into expence, who keeps a horse before he is well established in business, who has lodgings in the country before he knows the expence of house-keeping in town, and who spends more time than is necessary in the alehouse or the tavern, is soon deficient in his payments, and in a little time, without any extraordinary losses in trade, becomes a bankrupt.

He will see that the tradesman who is fond of pleasure, and commits his business to the care of servants, is in the ready road to ruin; for, besides the expence in which he imprudently involves himself

self while he is abroad, business is almost constantly neglected at home; those on whom he confides generally take advantage of his indolence to plunder him, or hurt his interest by their ill conduct. (45)

He will perceive that even the sober young tradesman, who, with sanguine hopes of success, begins the world by laying in a very great stock of goods, endangers his credit, and reduces himself to great difficulties. If most of his money is laid out in stocking his shop and furnishing a house, he will have great quantities of goods lie dead upon his hands till they grow old fashioned and become of little value; at the same time he will want cash when an advantageous bargain offers, and will have the mortification to find, that a more cautious person, with a less fortune, will obtain the advantage he is obliged to reject. If great part of his stock was bought upon credit, he will find bills become due before he is able to honour them, and be reduced to great distress in order to make good his payments.

He will see some of his acquaintance ruined by keeping a great deal of company in order to get business, which involves them in expences they are unable to support. He will see others reduced to distress by being bound for a friend; and will have an opportunity of learning this maxim, that if a friend is in distress, and it is in his power to relieve him without any considerable inconvenience to himself, he ought to do it; but if he cannot advance money for him, he ought not to lay himself under an obligation of paying another's debt when it may be still more inconvenient: For though it is his duty

(46) duty to do humane actions, he is under no obligation to load himself with another's burden which he is unable to carry. But yet, if he cannot conveniently serve his friend by advancing the money, and is under no obligation to hazard his own liberty or credit, yet he may still be of service to him by his personal application and influence with the creditor.

Among the many secret artifices used to support a sinking credit, that of borrowing a friend's note is one of the most dangerous and fatal. The youth who is on the point of launching into trade, cannot be too strongly guarded against this snare, into which a good-natured young man is in great danger of being surprized : But the loss of credit, and sometimes the ruin with which it is attended, ought to make him steadily refuse to engage in such practices.

Among the many instructions and cautions usually given by parents, that of being indefatigable in business is perhaps never neglected, as being dictated by wisdom and experience ; but ought he not also to be told, that he should have a tender concern for the interests of others, and that he who grows wealthy by the low price he gives his labourers and journeymen, may properly be said to bottle up the tears of those who are ready to perish. Nay, in reality, I believe it will be found by experience to be the best and the most profitable method of proceeding ; for he that pays good prices, and employs the best hands, will have the fairest means of raising a fortune with honour and reputation.

I shall

I shall conclude this article with observing, that every apprentice, in whatever circumstances he enters into the world, ought to build his hopes of success on his knowledge of the trade to which he is bred, the probity and integrity of his intentions, on his punctuality in dealing, his endeavouring, if possible, to improve the art he professes, and by acting in all respects as a fair dealer, a good man, and a christian. (47)

F I N I S.

B O O K S L A T E L Y P U B L I S H E D.

AN Abridgement of Captain COOK's Three Voyages round the World.—The First from 1768 to 1771, the Second from 1772 to 1775, and the Third and Last from 1776 to 1783. To which is added, Captain Furneux's Narrative during his separation in the second Voyage. The whole containing an account of every interesting transaction, and an accurate description of all the new discoveries, with the customs and manners of the inhabitants. To which is added, Captain Cook's life, with the particulars of his death, at full length, written by Captain King.

Those who have the care of youth of either sex, cannot put a more entertaining work, for the hours of relaxation from study, into their hands. The whole is comprised in two pocket volumes, price 6s. sewed, or 7s. bound. Each volume may be had separate, price 3s. sewed, or 3s. 6d. bound.

48
*
THE BEAUTIES OF STERNE,

Including the most interesting part of Sterne's Works, particularly the Stories of Corporal Trim, Lefevre, Trim's Brother, the Fille de Chambre, the Monk, Dead Ass, the Dwarf, the Bivouac, Maria, the Sword, the Starling, Shandy's Justification, the Supper, the Pie-man, the Sermon on a bad Conscience, the History of a Watch-coat; and a variety of Reflections and Anecdotes, together with his Life. The exceptionable parts, or loose expressions of this elegant writer are here omitted, in order to render it an entertaining parlour window volume for readers of every class, particularly youth of both sexes. It has also been introduced into several respectable schools. In one pocket volume, price half a crown, fewer

CLARKE and WORMULL's short and easy Introduction to HERALDRY, containing a concise Dictionary of the terms used in Heraldry, and above eight hundred examples, elegantly engraved; instructions for sketching or blazoning arms, as practised among the Heralds and Engravers; a familiar explanation of hatchments, achievements, or escutcheons, shewing at first view what branch of a family they belong to, or are erected in memory of. A new edition, improved. Price 3s.

The GENTLEMAN's GUIDE in his Tour through France; with an account of the public carriages by land and water, and the hours of their departure and arrival. Written by an Officer, who travelled on an economical principle. To which is added, a correct Map of all the post roads, containing the distances of the towns, laid down in a familiar manner. The seventh edition, with considerable additions. Particularly an accurate account of the different routes through Italy, and the expence of travelling from stage to stage. Price 3s. 6d.